

The News and Observer.

VOL. XLIV. NO. 125.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

PART OF PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION ON ITS WAY

General Miles With Some Artillery and Troops Sailed Yesterday on the Yale, to be Followed Quickly by an Army of About Thirty Thousand Men.

AN OVERWHELMING FORCE TO BE LANDED

The Purpose of Secretary Alger is to Make the Porto Rican Campaign a Short One--The 30,000 Men to be Loaded at Once, Embarking at Different Points on the Coast, Will be Swelled to 70,000 if Necessary, and it is Possible that a Bloodless Victory Will be Achieved.

ARTILLERY TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART

The Expedition will be Particularly Strong in Artillery as Some of that at Santiago is to be Drawn Upon. There will be no Convys as They are Now Deemed Unnecessary. Gen. Brooke will be Gen. Miles' Senior Officer. The First Troops will Go from Charleston, Chickamauga and Tampa, Shafter's Army will be Left at Santiago and its March May End at Havana.

Washington, D. C., July 18.—After three days' consultation between the President, Secretary Alger and General Brooke, during which there was frequent communication with General Miles at Siboney, the details of the Porto Rican expedition were perfected and the expedition itself was gotten under way. General Miles, with some artillery and troops sailed to-day for Porto Rico on the converted cruiser Yale, to be followed quickly by an army of about 30,000 men. There are some notable differences in the plan for this expedition, and for the stately naval pageant that sailed away from Tampa under General Shafter's command to attack Santiago. First, there will be practically no naval convoy; the Navy Department has declared that they are unnecessary; that there is not a Spanish warship in the West Indies that dare trust its bow out of port. In the second place, the expedition does not start from one point, but will be divided among several ports, thus preventing the tremendous congestion that was encountered at Tampa in the effort to start the big fleet together, but their own way to their destination without concerted movements. General Miles leads the way. He had been promised by the President that he should go to Porto Rico, and the promise was redeemed when the Yale headed to-day from Siboney for Porto Rico, 800 miles distant. General Brooke will be the senior officer in Miles' command, and upon him will fall the responsibility for the execution of the details of his superiors' plans. It is estimated that General Miles should arrive by Wednesday night at the point selected for the landing and will hoist the American flag at once over Porto Rican soil. The point chosen for his landing is kept a secret as the General will land before the full body of the expedition is at hand, and it is consequently not desirable that the enemy should be able to assemble a superior force to meet him. The distance from Charleston, where the first body of troops for Miles' expedition was to start from to-day, is more than double the distance from Santiago to Porto Rico so that the transports which sail from the former city can scarcely reach General Miles before the early part of next week. These Charleston troops are the First Army Corps, and are commanded by Brigadier General George H. Ernst. The brigade comprises the Second Wisconsin, Third Wisconsin, and Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments. The purpose of Secretary Alger is to make the Porto Rican campaign a short one. An overwhelming force will be thrown upon the island and it is possible that a bloodless victory will be achieved when the Spanish become convinced that they have no reasonable chance to resist successfully. The expedition is to comprise 30,000 men at the start, and it will be swelled soon to 40,000 and if necessary to 70,000 men, the equipment of the volunteer forces having now progressed so well as to withstand the statement that that number can be ready for service in Porto Rico within a very short time. The body of troops at Tampa will be taken, numbering about 13,000 men and including a lot of heavy and light artillery under

command of Gen. Rodgers. The expedition will be particularly strong with artillery as some of that at Santiago commanded by Gen. Randolph is to be drawn upon. The Tampa troops are known as the Fourth corps under Major Gen. Coppinger, comprising the Second division under Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder and made up of the First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Schwan, Eleventh and Twelfth United States Infantry; Second brigade, Brig. Gen. Carpenter, Second New York and Fifth Maryland; Third brigade, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana; Third Pennsylvania and First Ohio, Brig. Gen. Hale; Third division, Brig. Gen. Kline commanding; First brigade, Col. C. L. Kennan, Fifth Ohio, First Florida and Thirty-second Michigan; Second brigade, Brig. Gen. Lincoln, Sixty-ninth New York, Third Ohio and Second Georgia; the provisional cavalry brigade, Col. Noyes, Fifth United States and detachments of First, Second, Third Sixth and Tenth United States cavalry and eight troops of Rough Riders; artillery brigade, Gen. Randolph, two light and ten heavy batteries. It is possible that all of the cavalry will not be called upon. Gen. Brooke will take with him from Chickamauga Park most of the First and Second brigades of his army corps, the First—these are in addition to Gen. Ernst's brigade at Charleston) the Second brigade, First division, Gen. Haines, Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois and Fourth Pennsylvania; Third brigade, Col. J. S. Colver, First Kentucky, Third Kentucky, Fifth Illinois; Second division, Col. J. S. Poland commanding, First brigade, Brig. Gen. C. T. Roe, Thirty-first Michigan, First Georgia, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, First West Virginia; Third brigade, Brig. Gen. Rosser, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, Fourteenth Minnesota. The part which the navy is to take in the assault against Porto Rico has been fully matured. The several transport fleets will have with them one or two auxiliary craft carrying strong secondary batteries of six or eight pounders. Secretary Long said this afternoon that no time had been fixed for the departure of Admiral Sampson's fleet for San Juan, as to the navy's plans he would only say that they would co-operate in every way with the movements of the army. The reports that three monitors were on their way from Key West to San Juan was characterized by the Secretary as unauthorized. It is the general understanding, however, that the navy will rely mainly on armored ships for the bombardment of San Juan, as the big battleships and monitors afford the best means of offensive warfare, while their armor belts protect them from such fire as the San Juan batteries can bring to bear. The fortifications there are much like those of Santiago, with a Morro Castle at the entrance of the harbor and a number of lesser fortifications leading up to the city. These, however, are viewed with less awe since an examination of the Morro batteries at Santiago has shown them to be antiquated and capable of little effective resistance. The movement of the ships from Santiago to their new fields of action will begin at once, and it is probable that some of Admiral Sampson's ships were detached to-day, and proceeded with General Miles' first expedition toward Porto Rico. They will be needed to cover the debarkation of the troops on Porto Rican soil. The others will follow as soon as the full army expedition is ready to make a landing, when the attack will begin simultaneously from land and sea. Secretary Long said to-day that no apprehension whatever existed over the Spanish threat that the Camara squadron would be divided, a part of the ships coming to this side to attack American seaport cities. This is looked upon as a sheer bluff, and it will not have the effect of changing any of the navy's plans or of withdrawing any ships for patrol service on the Atlantic coast. Should the Spanish threat be made good ships more than a match for any of Camara's vessels would be available at any Atlantic port on short notice. No time has been set for the departure of Commodore Watson's squadron for Spain, although this move, also, is drawing rapidly near. Secretary Long said to-day that reported new lists of the

ships of the squadron were inaccurate, as the list had not been finally made up. It has been decided that none of the troops that participated in the actual fighting before Santiago shall be employed on the Porto Rican expedition. There are two reasons for this, first, the men have suffered severely from hardship, the climate and from fever, and are entitled to a rest; second, it is deemed to be very bad practice to allow the soldiers who have been exposed to yellow fever to be brought in contact with those fresh from the United States. There is also still another reason, a purely military one. Ten thousand Spanish troops are at Holguin, Manzanillo and other points within striking distance of Santiago, and might not lose an opportunity to recover the ground lost at Santiago, if the place were left insufficiently protected. Therefore, Shafter's entire army is to be kept on guard on the high hills in the rear of the town until the men have stamped out the yellow fever. Then they will take a turn at the Spaniards if the can be found, and it may be that Shafter's march will end at Havana. He will work as far from his base as possible after his army is thoroughly refreshed, hunting the enemy wherever they are liable to be found.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF TORAL.

Messengers to be Sent to Outlying Garrisons Notifying Them to Surrender. Guantanamo Bay, July 17.—9 p. m.—The problem of notifying the Spanish troops of the Fourth army corps, outside of those which compose the garrison of Santiago de Cuba, of the surrender of General Toral's forces is likely to cause some trouble. The Spaniards at Guantanamo are evidently still ignorant of the surrender, and the Cubans under General Perez have daily skirmishes with the defenders of the town, who are apparently trying to break through the lines and join the Spanish forces at Santiago. General Miles, who arrived here on the Yale this afternoon, say that General Toral will send officers to the different garrisons in the province notifying them of the surrender. The Spaniards in Guantanamo can be easily reached, and they will be ordered to come down the bay and surrender. Those inland, however, will be more difficult to communicate with, and it will probably be some time before all the Spanish troops are notified.

FORTY THOUSAND MEN

Are to be Landed on Porto Rican Soil Within Ten Days. Washington, D. C., July 18.—Secretary Alger, as he left the White House at midnight, announced that the vanguard of the Porto Rican expedition had started from Cuba. The troops at Charleston are under orders to start late tonight or tomorrow. Unless delays should occur, all of the troops at Charleston will have embarked before sundown tomorrow. The regular troops now at Tampa will be hurried to Porto Rico as rapidly as ships can carry them. It is the expectation of the Secretary of War that, within ten days 40,000 American troops will be on Porto Rican soil.

WAR TARIFF FOR SANTIAGO.

Abolishes the Discriminatory Tariff in Operation at Santiago Now. Washington, D. C., July 18.—The President has signed the war tariff for Santiago and it takes effect tomorrow. It adopts in general the privileged rates now given Spain there and makes that tariff uniform for all countries including the United States. The following telegram has been sent to principal collectors along the Atlantic coast: "You may clear American or neutral vessels with supplies and provisions for Santiago de Cuba." The dispatch was sent by the Treasury Department. NEW TARIFF IN FORCE AT ONCE. Washington, D. C., July 18.—The tariff was signed by President McKinley after a brief conference late this afternoon with Secretaries Gage and Alger. The instructions were immediately cabled to the authorities in charge of Santiago by Secretary Alger so that the tariff can be put in force tomorrow morning. The new tariff abolishes the discriminatory tariff now in operation there, the rates of different countries at its basis varying. This country took as its basis the rates accorded products of Spain and applied them to all countries, not even excepting the United States. The most important change effected is a reduction of the tonnage duty on ships carrying 2,000 tons or more, which go in and out of the port from the present rate of \$1.00 a ton to a rate of 20 cents per ton. This old prohibitive tonnage tax under the Spanish custom has been additional to the custom duties and in contrast to the 20c. rate declared for Santiago is our own tonnage of three cents and that of most of the other countries of three or four times that much. The heavy export duty on tobacco and certain other Cuban products and the five cent export tax on iron are retained for a while at least.

MANZANILLO IS BOMBARDED

Three Steamers Set on Fire --Gunboats Stranded.

THE CARLISTS ARMING

BREAD RIOTS AGAIN BREAK OUT IN SPAIN.

SPANISH EXPLODE THEIR MAGAZINE

And Spike Their Guns at Guantanamo as a Protest Against Toral's Surrender.

Light Houses Also Set on Fire.

London, July 19.—A special dispatch from Havana, dated Monday, says: "Seven American warships heavily bombarded Manzanillo this morning. Three steamers of the Menendez Line were set on fire. Several gunboats that were in the harbor issued for the defence of the town, but were stranded. The result of the bombardment is not yet known here."

DISORDERS IN SPAIN.

Troops Called Out to Suppress the Disorders.

Madrid, July 18.—(3 p. m.)—The increase in the octroi rates, or duties on produce taken into the towns, is causing turbulence in the rural districts of Spain.

The populace of the province of Huéve has rebelled against the imposition of corn and flour and attacked and set fire to a number of public buildings. The troops had to be called out to repress the disorder.

The Pais, organ of the Republicans, is endeavoring to secure the support of the army and navy for this purpose.

BLOW UP THEIR MAGAZINE.

Spaniards Also Spike Cannon and Burn Light House in Protest Against Toral.

New York, July 18.—The Journal's Key West dispatch, says:

"In protest against the act of capitulation signed by General Toral at Santiago, the Spanish light house keepers at Cape Maysi and Cape Lucececa, Cuba, both within the district agreed to be surrendered, have burned down their light houses.

"The Spanish garrison at Guantanamo city, is reported to have spiked its cannon and blown up its magazines."

"The gunboat Machias, which left Guantanamo Bay, on July 14th, arrived this morning. Her officers report having seen the Cape Maysi light and two other Spanish light houses on the north coast of eastern Cuba, on fire, as they steamed by."

CARLISTS SECRETLY ARMING.

Weyler Said to Be in Communication With Both Carlists and Republicans.

London, July 19.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"It is well known here that for some time past the Carlists have been secretly placing stores, arms and ammunition in many of the smaller towns along the French side of the frontier.

"When the signal for a Carlist rising is given the taking of these supplies and munitions of war across the frontier will occupy at the most a single night.

"The government has increased measures of precaution to nip in the bud any attempt of the kind.

"I have also information that the Republicans, especially those of Valencia and Andalusia, are buying arms. Gen. Weyler is reported to be in communication with both the Carlists and the Republicans."

GEN. DUFFIELD HAS THE FEVER

He is Doing Nicely, However—Three Hundred Cases.

Washington, D. C., July 18.—A dispatch was received late last night stating that the entire number of fever cases up to that time, did not exceed 300. This lowered the estimate by one-half from that given in the press dispatches, and was a source of satisfaction to the authorities. Surgeon Arthur at New York, has been given carte blanche to get together at the earliest moment a large number of contract doctors and nurses familiar with fever cases. They will go to Santiago on the Resolute, which leaves the American Line pier tomorrow morning. The following telegram was received from Dr. Lagarde, regarding the case of General Duffield. It was dated yesterday, but did not come to hand until to-day:

"General Duffield has yellow fever, is at Division hospital, but is doing nicely; much better to-day."

General Duffield is a man of vigorous constitution, and no doubt is felt that he will be able to recover from the disease.

MORE TROOPS TO MANILA.

San Francisco, Cal., July 18.—Today 1,500 men of the First Montana regiment and 300 recruits for the First California volunteers broke camp and marched to the transport steamer Pennsylvania which will convey them to Manila. The Pennsylvania will probably sail some time tomorrow.

Exploding Mines In Santiago Bay

They Were not so Formidable as was Expected and Were Exploded Under the Supervision of the Vixen.

EL MORRO AND OTHER HARBOR DEFENCES

Lieut. Hobson was One of the First to Enter the Harbor After the Raising of the Star-Spangled Banner--Afterwards Commodore Schley With Others Went into the Bay on a Steam Launch, Which Moved Slowly as they Thoroughly Inspected the Defences.

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Under Morro Castle, Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, July 17.—3 p. m.—Via Playa del Este, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 16. (Delayed in transmission.)—At exactly nine o'clock this morning the Spanish flag was lowered from the staff crowning the heights upon which battered Morro Castle spreads half way. The ceremony attesting the defunct sovereignty of Spain in this part of the world was witnessed by a few Spanish and American troops on shore; by the Brooklyn, New York, Vixen and Vesuvius, lying within a few hundred yards of the harbor entrance. Almost immediately after the flag was hauled down steam launches commanded by Lieutenants Hobson and Palmer entered the harbor, penetrating as far as the firing stations of the submarine mines. These mines were judged to be not so formidable as expected, and later in the afternoon they were all exploded under the supervision of the Vixen.

might have stopped ingress by sinking the leading ship. But this is the chance of war and not so grave as many taken during the civil strife, nor as serious as would have been the situation had there been good batteries, properly manned, in the harbor.

Commodore Schley's party first steamed around the wreck of the Reina Mercedes, which lies with her bow pointed toward the city. She had a list to starboard and rested on a reef near the foot of Morro cliff. The cruiser was sunk to the upper deck, on which one six-inch gun remained. One torpedo tube was loaded and the auxiliary battery seemed in place. Evidently the crew of the Reina Mercedes left her in a hurry. This is less to be wondered at when it is noted that there were great gaps in her sides, showing where two twelve-inch and two thirteen-inch shells had struck her.

The sea washed gently through the after cabin of the cruiser, which was decorated in old-fashioned style, and the wind fluttered a red silk curtain, which could be plainly seen over an inner door, as the launch steamed by.

About 600 yards ahead of the Reina Mercedes and almost in line with her was the wreck of the Merrimac, lying in fully six fathoms of water on the very edge of the channel.

Had not the current swung the doomed ship alongside instead of athwart the channel, the latter would have been well blocked. When Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson took the collier into the harbor he was hunting for a four-fathom spot and only missed it by a few yards.

At the firing stations on the west side, which Commodore Schley inspected in person, the American party met a Spanish artillery captain, who was courteous but gloomy. Commodore Schley was his own interpreter and advised the officer, with the few men under his command, to go up to the city and surrender as quickly as possible.

When the Spanish captain was asked to point out the route to the six-inch battery on the west hill, he said there was none, and explained that the way to get there was over steep, rocky and difficult ground. It was learned later that this was not true, and it was surmised that the Spaniards was anxious to prevent the Americans from seeing the damage done by the bombardment.

Commodore Schley then said he was determined to have a glimpse at Santiago city and the launch was headed along the west side of the channel, going slowly and sticking to the shallow water, lest some contact mine put an end, as the Commodore remarked, "to our quiet pleasure party."

Skirting the broad, lake-like spot in the harbor where the Spanish fleet, destroyed two weeks ago today, used to lie during the bombardments, and noting the brilliantly painted boys which marked the shallows, Punta Gorda was rounded, and distant about two miles, the city of Santiago shone out, the cathedral being especially well defined and the masts and funnels of not a few vessels showing at its wharves.

At that distance Santiago did not show any trace of the destruction wrought by the 101 out of the 106 eight-inch shells fired on the city last Monday.

Returning to the Brooklyn, Commodore Schley, accompanied by his staff, entered the harbor this evening, soon after the mines were exploded.

Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, is authority for the statement that the former Spanish flagship, the Infanta Maria Teresa, had floated off the reef on which she stranded and that her heavy armament is practically unharmed. The Captain also says this cruiser will almost surely be saved and form an addition to the United States navy, a trophy of the glorious July Third.

The Cristobal Colon may also be saved, although a good deal depends on the weather, which is very uncertain at this time of the year. A heavy storm might drive the cruiser so high on the coral reef that it would be impossible to float her.

Many of the naval men are outspoken in their criticism of the treatment of the Colon immediately after her surrender. They believe the ship could have been saved when she slipped back from the reef into deep water had divers, carpenters and machinists with a competent prize crew been sent on board of her.

(Continued on Second Page.)